

(2) Harry Wu, a 58-year-old American citizen, was traveling on a valid United States passport and a valid visa issued by the Chinese authorities;

(3) the Chinese Foreign Ministry notified the United States Embassy in Beijing of Harry Wu's detention on Friday, June 23;

(4) the United States Embassy in Beijing approached the Chinese Foreign Ministry on Monday, June 26, to issue an official demarche for the detention of an American citizen;

(5) the terms of the United States-People's Republic of China Consular Convention on February 19, 1982, require that United States Government officials shall be accorded access to a detained American citizen as soon as possible, but not more than 48 hours after the United States has been notified of such detention;

(6) on June 28, the highest ranking representative of the People's Republic of China in the United States refused to offer the United States Government any information on Harry Wu's whereabouts or the charges brought against him;

(7) by denying consular officials access to Harry Wu, the Government of the People's Republic of China violated the terms of its Consular Convention;

(8) on July 8, the People's Republic of China formally charged Harry Wu, with espionage, which is a capital crime;

(9) Harry Wu, who was born in China, has already spent 19 years in Chinese prisons;

(10) Harry Wu has dedicated his life to the betterment of the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China;

(11) Harry Wu first detailed to the United States Congress the practice of using prison labor to produce products for export from China to other countries;

(12) Harry Wu testified before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on May 4, 1995, informing the Committee, the Senate, and the American people about human rights abuses in Chinese prisons;

(13) on June 2, 1995, the President of the United States announced his determination that further extension of the waiver authority granted by section 402(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618; 88 Stat. 1978), also known as "Jackson-Vanik", will substantially promote freedom of emigration from the People's Republic of China;

(14) this waiver authority will allow the People's Republic of China to receive the lowest tariff rates possible, also known as Most-Favored-Nation trading status, for a period of 12 months beginning on July 4, 1995;

(15) the Chinese government and people benefit substantially from the continuation of such trading benefits;

(b) The Senate condemns the arrest of Harry Wu, urges his immediate return, and expresses deep concern for his well being.

(c) It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the People's Republic of China must comply with its commitments under the United States-People's Republic of China Consular Convention of February 19, 1982;

(2) the President of the United States should use every diplomatic means available to ensure Harry Wu's safe and expeditious return to the United States;

(3) United States citizens who are participants in the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women should strongly urge the release of Harry Wu at every appropriate public and private opportunity.

#### HUTCHISON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2033

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. COATS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. SMITH, Mr. KEMPTHORNE,

Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. DEWINE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 908, supra, as follows:

On page 91, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following new section:

#### SEC. 319. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON UNITED NATIONS FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN BEIJING, CHINA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, should promote a representative American perspective on issues of equality, peace, and development; and

(2) in the event the United States sends a delegation to the Conference, the United States delegation should use the voice and vote of the United States—

(A) to ensure that the biological and social activity of motherhood is recognized as a valuable and worthwhile endeavor that should in no way, in its form or actions, be demeaned by society or by the state;

(B) to ensure that the traditional family is upheld as the fundamental unit of society upon which healthy cultures are built and, therefore, receives esteem and protection by society and the state; and

(C) to define or agree with any definitions that define gender as the biological classification of male and female, which are the two sexes of the human being.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Monday, July 31, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on Medicare fraud and abuse.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### THE SITUATION ON CYPRUS

• Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the fall of communism and the reunification of Europe makes it easy to forget that there is still one country in the world that remains artificially divided. I am speaking of Cyprus, which has been divided since 1974, when the Turkish military intervened on the island to stop a bloody coup that was threatening to become an all-out attack against the smaller Turkish Cypriot community there.

There is now some movement in the effort to find a solution to the Cyprus issue that has lingered for so long; longer, in fact, than the 21 years which have passed since the Turkish military action. The truth is that the physical partition of the island was the logical result of the de facto partition that occurred in the early 1960's, when Greek Cypriot extremists began a campaign to drive the Turkish Cypriots off the island forever. That is why U.N. peacekeepers have been on Cyprus since 1963—more than a decade prior to the intervention of 1974.

Brian Crozier, a contributing editor at the National Review, has recently

written an article for the magazine entitled "The Forgotten Republic," which provides an excellent review of the situation on Cyprus. I commend it to anyone interested in Cyprus, and submit it for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the National Review, June 12, 1995]

#### THE FORGOTTEN REPUBLIC

(By Brian Crozier)

Lidice is remembered with sorrow and anger: the Czech village razed by the Nazis, its inhabitants massacred. I was unaware of the similar fate of Sandallar and Attilar, in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

There is not much to see: a few burnt-out houses, and two simple monuments to the inhabitants. The dead at Sandallar numbered 89, including some old people and a baby of four months. The toll at Attilar was 37, including two babies, in 16 days old, the other 15 months.

The Greeks who carried out the massacres included a few uniformed members of the National Guard, armed with machine-guns, and civilians who knew their victims and called them out by name to meet their fate.

The date is important. The deeds were done on August 14, 1974, less than a month after a Turkish force of six thousand troops and forty tanks had landed near Kyrenia. Was it an invasion? Or a rescue operation? Or, more neutrally, just a landing? It all depends on who you are, and where you stand.

A backward look is necessary. This was not my first visit to this beautiful Mediterranean island, only 40 miles from Turkey (and 560 miles from Greece). I had gone there 39 years ago, when the Greek Cypriot terrorist movement, EOKA, led by a political bandit called George Grivas, was in full swing. Grivas had one simple aim: Enosis, or union with Greece.

At that time, in 1956, Cyprus was still a British colony, and Britain was not eager to hang onto it. The dismantling of the British Empire was already well under way, but Cyprus was a tough case with some 100,000 Turkish Cypriots, scattered in vulnerable enclaves, and perhaps five times as many Greeks.

EOKA's initials were designed to confuse: they stood for National Organization for the Cyprus Struggle, but meant in reality, "for Greek Cypriots and union with Greece." There was no room in EOKA for Cypriots of Turkish origin.

Cyprus, indeed, was a fully qualified member of the New World Disorder before History began again after the collapse of the Soviet system. Cyprus reminds me of Ireland: two ethnic and religious communities living on the same island, the majority wanting to control the minority, and the minority looking to a nearby ancestral homeland for protection.

During the EOKA terror campaign (1955-58) hundreds of Turks were killed and more than 30 villages destroyed (logically, one might say, since Grivas was committed to eliminating all "traitors," defined as opponents of Enosis).

The British achieved their aim of getting out of Cyprus in 1959 after meetings with the Greek and Turkish governments, which resulted in the London-Zurich Agreements, specifying that the two Cypriot communities would be the founding partners of the forthcoming republic. As for Enosis, it was outlawed; and so, to be fair, was Taksim (partition); which is what the Turks wanted.

The new Republic that emerged in 1960 was, however, virtually stillborn. The president, the Greek Orthodox Archbishop Makarios, is often described as a "moderate," but the facts are otherwise. He gave